

th francher M USSR/Cultivated Plants - Freits. Berries. : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82506 Abs Jour : Il'yushchenko, K.S., Varentsoy, I.I. Author : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Canning Inst and Vegetable Deying Industry : Local Canning Varieties of Quince. Title : Referatymauchn. rabot. Vses. n.-1. in-t konservn. 1 Orig Pub ovoshches sh. prom-sti, 1957, vyp. 4, 119-124 : A network of experimental stations and experimental Abstract points of the Institute recommend for a temporary assortment for different zones more than 54 varieties of which 43 are local varieties. A brief characteristic of them is cited. Card 1/1

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ACC NR: AT7005248

SOURCE CODE: UR/2631/66/000/008/0079/0084

AUTHOR: Belyayeva, G. I.; Anfinogenov, A. I; Solomatin, V. Yu; Ilyushchenko, N. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: On the structure and properties of an electrolytic aluminum coating on molybdenum

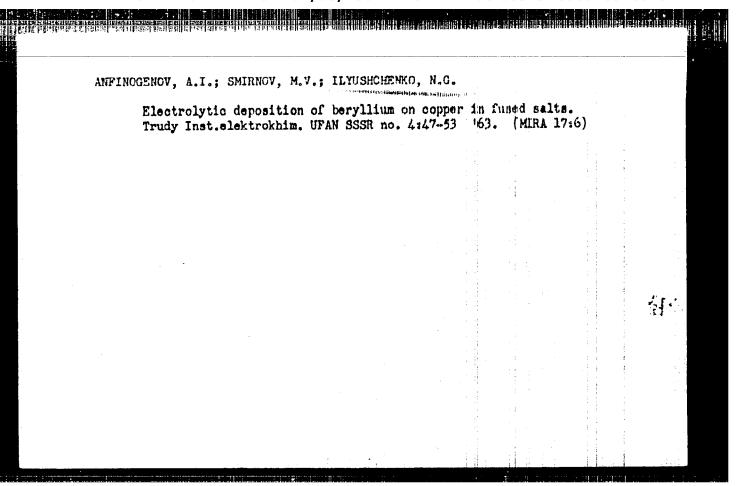
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut elektrokhimii. Trudy, no. 8, 1966. Elektrokhimiya rasplavlennykh solevykh i tverdykh elektrolitov; fiziko-khimicheskiye svoystva elektrolitov i elektrodnyye protsessy (Electrochemistry of fused salts and solid electrolytes; physicochemical properties of electrolytes and electrode processes), 79-84

TOPIC TAGS: nutal plating, molybdenum, metal coating

ABSTRACT: Aluminum coatings deposited on molybdenum by electrolyzing a fused electrolyte of the composition (wt. %) BaCl<sub>2</sub> 73, NaF 11.5, AlF<sub>3</sub> 15.5 were studied by metallographic and x-ray structural analyses, by measuring the polarization of the molybdenum cathode, and by determining the high-temperature strength and oxidation resistance. The phase composition of the Al coating was studied as a function of the electrolysis conditions (current density and time). Electrolytic saturation of the molybdenum surface with aluminum was found to lead to the formation of two- and three-layer coatings, depending upon the electrolysis conditions. To protect molybdenum from high-temperature oxidation, an aluminum coating of the composition Al, MoAl<sub>12</sub>,

**Card** 1/2

is recommended. A coating of this composition can be obtained at 900° and t densities of 0.1-0.15 A/cm <sup>2</sup> . Up to 30 min is necessary for the formation of ling 50 µ thick. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.  DE:      SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 013			3 Alg	C NR
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5.4700

AUTHORS: Ivanovskiy, L. Ye., Ilyushchenko, N. G., Zyazev, V. L.,

Plekhanov, A. F.

TITLE: Oxychlorides of rare earths of lowest valencies

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya rasplavlennykh solevykh i tverdykh elektrolitov,

no. 1, 1960, 55-60

TEXT: The interaction of oxygen and rare earth metals with chloride melts of rare earths was studied. In the first series of experiments, the authors used a misch metal (% by weight: 22.5 La, 53.0 Ce, 4.53 Pr, and 16.3 Nd) obtained by electrolysis, and a chloride mixture (% by weight: 26 La, 53.9 Ce, 4.85 Pr, 11.42 Nd) obtained by chlorination of oxides of rare earths with gaseous chlorine in the presence of carbon. The result was a deposit of oxychlorides of lowest valency: Me<sub>2</sub>OCl<sub>2</sub>, where Me stands

for La, Ce, Pr, and Nd. This mixture is slowly hydrolyzed in water to give hydrates of highest valency. When boiling, decomposition proceeds rather quickly. During heating, the product readily reacts with acids, particularly

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Oxychlorides of rare earths of lowest ...

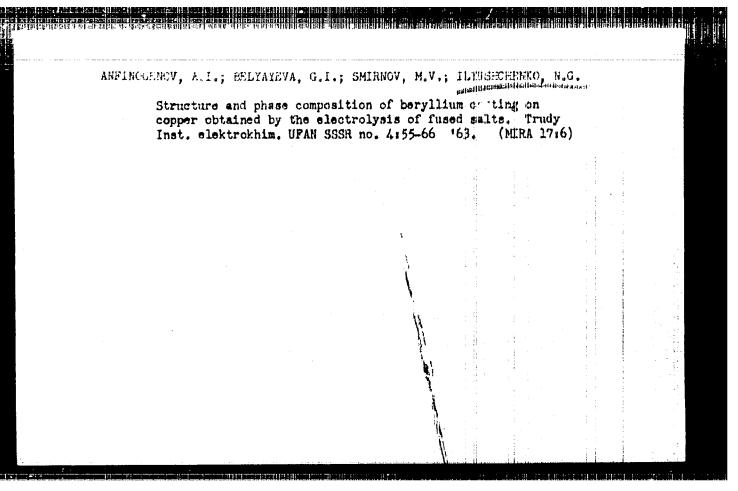
nitric acid. It oxidizes easily at 300-400°C forming mixtures of oxides of rare earths at higher temperatures. In another series of experiments, the reaction of oxygen with chlorides of rare earths in an open bath at 580 - 600°C was studied. A graphite vessel was used as electrolyzer and anode, and molybdenum rods were used as cathodes. The electrolyte was a mixture of chlorides of rare earths and potassium chloride (50% MeCl, and KC1). The amount of lowest oxychlorides formed in all experiments depended on the amount of products in the bath obtained by decomposition of salts under the action of oxygen and moisture. Finally, the misch metal in the potassium chloride melt was anodically dissolved at 850°C in an open and a closed bath. The authors always found exychlorides of lowest valencies with a ratio equal to that of initial substances. Summary: In the case of interaction between oxygen, chloride melts of rare earths, and misch metal mixtures of low-valency oxychlorides of rare earths were obtained. The summational reaction can be written down:  $4\text{MeCl}_3 + 30_2 + 8\text{Me} = 6 \text{Me}_2 \text{OCl}_2$ . The formation of oxyghlorides on the cathode may be explained by the formation of Me, OCl asoluble in the melt by Card 2/3

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S/631/60/000/001/008/014

Oxychlorides of rare earths of lowest ... B117/B147

decomposition of salts. The formation of Me<sub>2</sub>OCl<sub>2</sub><sup>++</sup>, whose discharge on the cathode yields Me<sub>2</sub>OCl<sub>2</sub>, is well possible. At the same time, direct reaction of decomposition products with the metal deposited on the cathode is also possible. Bivalent chlorides of rare earths are formed in the melt due to anodic dissolution of the misch metal. Their reaction with oxygen also yields oxychlorides of the same composition. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.



# \$/2631/63/000/004/0055/0066

ACCESSION NR: AT40087,33

AUTHOR: Anfinogenov, A. I.; Belyayeva, G. I.; Smirnov, H. V.; Ilyushchenko, H. G.

TITLE: Structure and phase composition of beryllium coatings deposited on copper in fused salt electrolytes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut elektrokhimil. Trudy\*, no. 4, 1963. Elektrokhimiya rasplavlenny\*kh solevy\*kh i tverdy\*kh elektrolitov, 55-66

TOPIC TAGS: beryllium coating, beryllium plating, beryllium plated copper, coating structure, coating phase composition, fused sait electrolysis, fused sait, beryllium electrodeposition

ABSTRACT: Rates of Be deposition (i.e. cathode current density) and mutual diffusion of Be and Cu (i.e. temperature and duration of electrolysis) were studied in relation to their effects on the structure and phase composition of coatings deposited on a cathode during electrolysis in fused salts. Be was deposited on Cu cathodes in a fused electrolyte (eutectic mixture of KCI + NaCI + 16% BeCi 2 by weight at temperatures of 710, 750, 800 and 83%, current densities of 0.004, 0.01, 0.02 and 0.04 a/cm² and exposures of 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 hours. The electrolytic cell was described in AN SSSR, Ural'skiy fillal. Institut elektrokhimal. Trudyk, no. 4, 1963, 47-53. The results tabulated in the original and shown

### ACCESSION NR: AT4008733

in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the Enclosure indicate that cathoda deposition of Be on Cu is accompanied by the formation of deposits consisting of one or more phases. Structure of the deposits is determined by current density, temperature and duration of the electrolytic process. It was also demonstrated that such conditions of the process promote the most rapid formation and accumulation of the  $\beta$ -phase. Microstructure of the BeCu coating is shown on several microphotographs for the  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\beta$ -phases. G. V. Burov, staff member of the institute, performed the structural x-ray analysis. G. V. Chentsovaya and L. P. Tomilovaya, other members of the institute, performed the spectral analysis. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 4 graphs, 7 illustrations.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Elektrokhimii, Ural'skiy filial AN \$55R (Institute of Electrochemistry, Ural branch AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 25Jan64

ENCL: 06

SUB CODE: ML, MA

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 002

Cord 2/82

ACC NR. AR6035432

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AUTHOR: Belyayeva, G. I.; Anfinogenov, A. I.; Solomatin, V. Ye, Ilyushchenko, N. G. TITLE: Structure and properties of an electrolytic aluminum coating on molybdenum SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 8D+16)

REF SOURCE: Tr. In-ta elektrokhimii. Ural'skiy fil. AN SSSR, vyp. 8, 1966, 79-84 TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum, electrolytic deposition, aluminum plating, metal coating, surface hardness

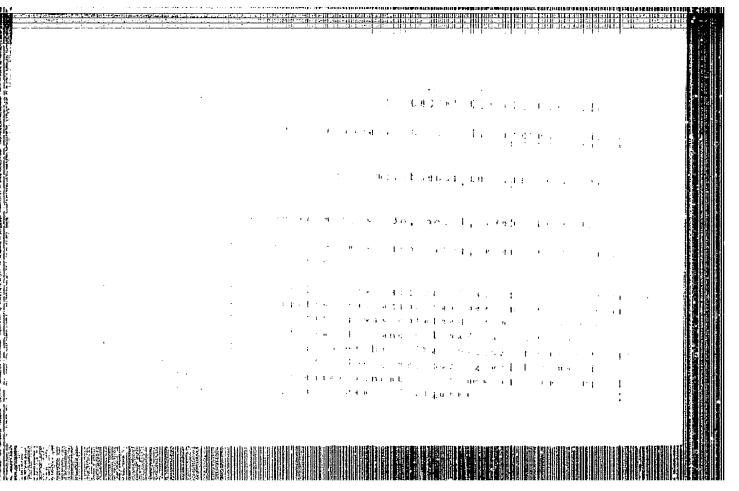
ABSTRACT: The authors present results of investigations of the structure and properties of aluminum coatings on molybdenum, produced by electrolysis of molten salts. For the alitiration of the molybdenum (sintered rod), an electrolyte was used with composition (% by weight) BaCl<sub>2</sub> 73, NaF 11.5, AlF<sub>3</sub> 15.5. The surface of the sample was polished before the alitiration. The structure and the composition of the obtained coating were investigated metallographically and by x ray structure methods. The microhardness distribution over the depth of the coating was measured with a FMT-3 instrument with a 20 gram load. The tests for heat endurance were made at 1200° in air. It is shown that the electrolytic saturation of the molybdenum surface with aluminum leads to formation of two- and three-layer coatings, depending on the electrolysis conditions; to protect the molybdenum against the high-temperature oxidation, aluminum coatings with compositions Al, McAl<sub>12</sub>, and McAl<sub>6</sub> are recommended; a coating of a given composition can be obtained at a temperature of 500°, current density 0.1

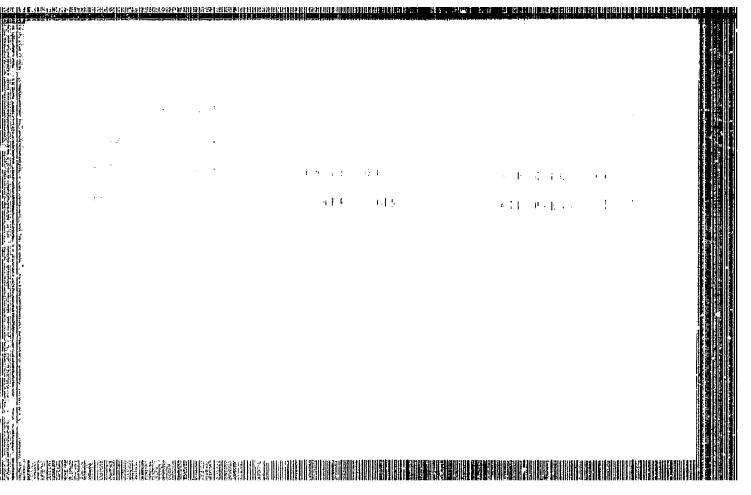
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ANFINOGENOV, A.I.; SMIRNOV, M.V.; ILYUSHCHENKO, N.G.; EELIAMEVA, G.I.

Study of the thermodynamics of the beryllium -- copper system by the electromotive force method. Trudy Inst. electrockim. (MIRA 166)

(Beryllium-copper alloys-Thermodynamic properties)

(Electromotive force)

BELYAYEVA, G.I.; SHCHETNIKOV, Ye.N.; ILYUSHCHENKO, N.B.

Possibility of obtaining heat-resistant coatings on molybdenum
by the use of the electrolytic method. Trudy Inst. elektrokhim.
UFAN SSSR no.3:101-110 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Heat resistant alloys) (Molybdenum)

(Electrolysis)

YUSHCHENKO, IV. C

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions.

B-8

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 3796.

Author : M.V. Smirnov, N.G. Il'yushchenko, S.P. Detkov, L.Ye. Iwanovskiy.

Inst

Title : Solubility of Thorium in Liquid Zinc.

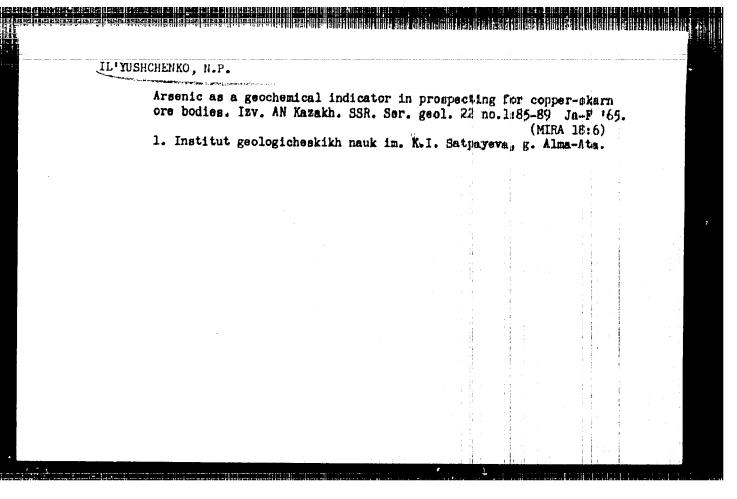
Orig Pub: Zh. fiz. khimii, 1957, 31, No 5, 1013-1018.

Abstract: Alloys of Zn with Th containing up to 25% by weight of Th

were investigated by the methods of electron-photographic, metallographic and thermal analyses. The structural component alloys are practically pure Zn and the metallic compound Thu Zn, (I), the composition of which has been established by chemical muslysis. The solubility of Th in Zn was determined, it is 3.55.  $10^{-3}$  % at 419.4° and 1.44% at 907°. It was found that the isobaric potential changes at the formation of I from the elements, and the activities with activity factors of Th in the binary alloy I

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S/169/62/000/007/060/149 D228/D307

AUTHORS:

Ignat'yeva, T. S. and Il'yushchenko, N. P.

TITLE:

Experimental study of the forms of rare metal replacement in pegmatite veins by applying the micromagnetic survey method of increased precision

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, np. 7, 1962, 29-30, abstract 7A194 (Tr. Vses. n.-1. in-ta metodiki i tekhn. razvedki, sb. 3, 1961, 285-292)

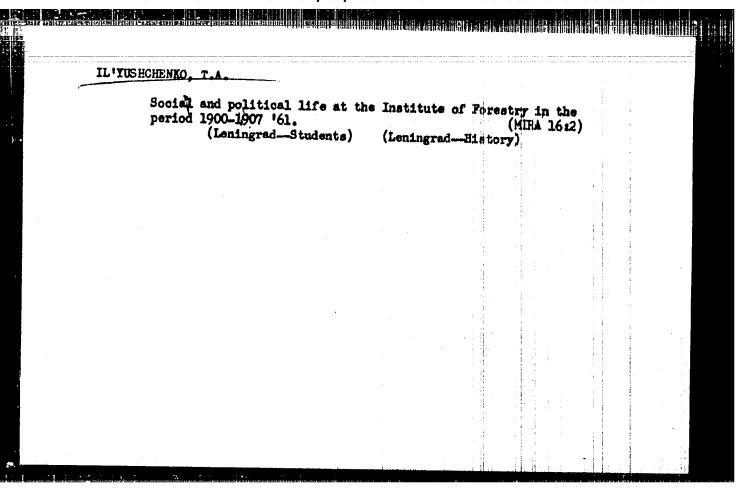
TEXT: Sections of three deposits were surveyed micromagnetically in order to study the microfissuring of pegmatite veins. The statistical processing of the measurement results provided for the construction of roses of the ΔZ isodynamic line directions. In the first deposit the rose diagram exposes no prevalent isoline directions. This is due to the complexity of the tectonic conditions and to the existence of diverse fissuring direction. There are four clearest isoline directions in the second deposit. Two are connected with the general direction of the vein's strike; the other two Card 1/2

Experimental study of ...

8/169/62/000/007/060/149 D228/D307

are connected with the orientation of the rare-metal replacement sections, which extend along the boundaries of structural mineralogic zones. In the third deposit, characterized by the highest intensity of metasomatic replacement processes, only one prevalent isodynamic line direction is actually displayed; it coincides with the vein's strike. Such a picture compels one to suppose that there is a considerable degree of regulation in the orientation of fissures, assembled in the independent zone of metasomatic replacement. The great opportunities of micromagnetic surveying are noted for the study of the microfissuring of pegmatite veins and its related rare-metal replacement pattern. Abstracter's note: Complete translation.

Card 2/2



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LYUSHCHENKO, VIYI.

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Akademiya neuk Kazakhakoy SSR. Institut khimicheskikh neuk

- Issledovaniya po elektrokhimii vodnykh rastvorov i rasplavov i smal'gammby metallurgii (Research on the Electrochemistry of Water Solutions, Fusions and Amalgam Metallurgy) Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kas. SSR, 1958. 122 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, t. 3) 1,300 copies printed.
- Ed.: V.V. Aleksandriyskiy; Tech. ed.: Z.P. Horokina; Editorial Board of Series: I.I. Zabotin, V.M. Ilyushchenko, G.Z. Kir'yakov (Daputy Resp. Ed.), M.T. Kozlovskiy, (Resp. Ed.) and L.W. Sheludyakov.
- PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers in the electrochemical and nonferrous metal, industries.
- COVERAGE: This collection contains 14 reports by the Laboratories for Amalytical Chemistry and Electrochemistry attached to the Institute of Chemical Sciences, Academy of Sciences, Kazakhsten Republic. The smallpan method of obtaining thallium from lead powder, the electrolysis of sulfate solutions of zinc and the impoverishment of waste slag during nickel production are described. The majority of articles have a practical nature and deal with problems of

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developing and perfecting new electro nonferrous metals.	chemical methods for the	production of	
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136-1-7/20

AUTHORS: Kozlovskiy, M.T., Zabotin, P.I., Ilyushchenko, V.M.,

Bukhman, S.P., Nosek, M.V., Sergiyenko, V. la. and Malkin,

Ya.Z.

TITLE: Use of an Amalgam Method for Extracting Thallium from

Chimkent Lead Works Dust (Primenemiye and I gamnego metoda k izvlecheniyu talliya iz pyley chimkentskogo

svintsovogo zavođa)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, No.1, pp. 30 - 41 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The work described was based on theoretical and applied work on amalgam methods of separating and producing metals at the Chemical-sciences Institute of the Ac.Sc. KazakSSR (Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR) and the Kazakhsk State University imeni S.M. Kirov (Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S.M. Kirova) under the direction of M.T. Koslovskiy (Refs. 1-8). The following participated in the work: A. Zebreva, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, V. Gladyshev of the University and M. Levanov, V. Prachev, Ye. Rubanova, M. Shalaginova, G. Nosov and Yu. Stolyarov of the Chimkentsk Lead Works. K. Simakov and L. Ushkov of the Works helped to organise the semi full-scale trials and I. Yudevich and N. Karpenko analysed spectroscopically for thallium and

Cardl/3 N. Popova did chemical and polarographic analyses with O. Orsa

136-1-7/20

. Use of an Amalgam Method for Extracting Thallium from Chimkent Lead Works Dust

of the Chemical-sciences Institute of the An KazSSR. Sinteringdust analyses for different periods are tabulated (Table 1) and
laboratory-scale experiments with the dust are described. Here,
roasting of 20-25 kg batches was carried out at 400 - 500 C,
showing (Fig.1) that an appreciable part of the sulphide sulphur
and thallium is eliminated within the first hour at 400 C.
Four-fold leaching of the dust (two 250-g samples) with water
at 80 - 90 C showed (Table 3) that 80-90% of the thallium was
extracted in the water, the extraction increasing with temperature. Cementation of thallium with zinc amalgam was carried
out on the acidulated extract which was continuously circulated
(Fig.3): the results (Table 4) showed that 98-99% extraction
of thallium from the solution could be obtained. It was shown
that the amalgam (originally 0.36 - 0.40 g/litre Zn, 0.127
g/litre Cd and 108 mg/litre Tl) could be decomposed by anodic
oxidation with special electrolytes at current densities of
100 - 50 A/m<sup>2</sup>, the density being gradually reduced as the
appropriate metal was removed from the amalgam. The flow-sheet
based on the laboratory results (Fig.4) was put into practice in
a larger scale plant (Fig.5) at the Chimkensk Works, where it

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Use of an Amalgam Method for Extracting Thallium from Chimkent Lead Works Dust

treated several tons of dust from April to October, 1956 and was used for balance experiments in October of that year. The article gives details of the different stages and balances for the different metals. These show that with the proposed method pure metallic thallium can be obtained with a yield of 65%, about 30% being in returns and 5% being lost. An edit-orial note invites discussion on the amalgam method. There are 5 figures, 13 tables and 10 Russian references.

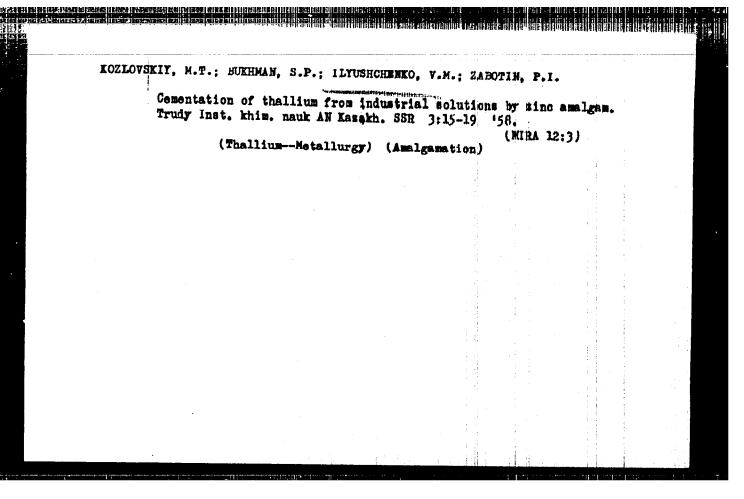
Institute of Chemical Sciences of the Ac. ... KarSSR (Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR) and Chimkent Lead Works (Chimkentskiy svintsovyy zavod) ASSOCIATION:

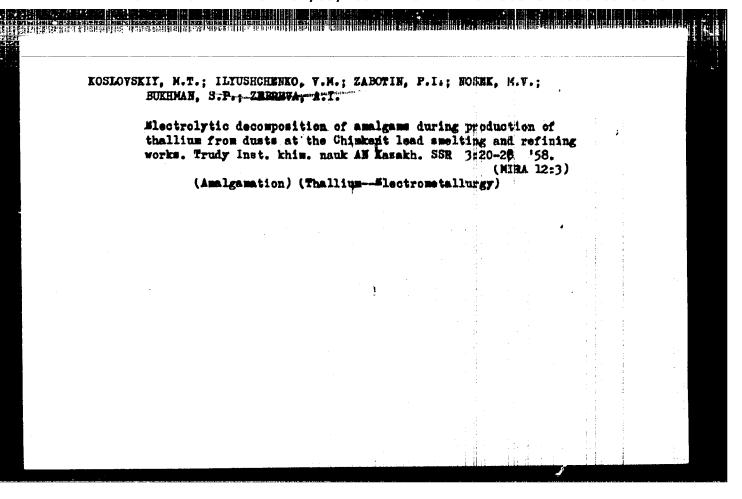
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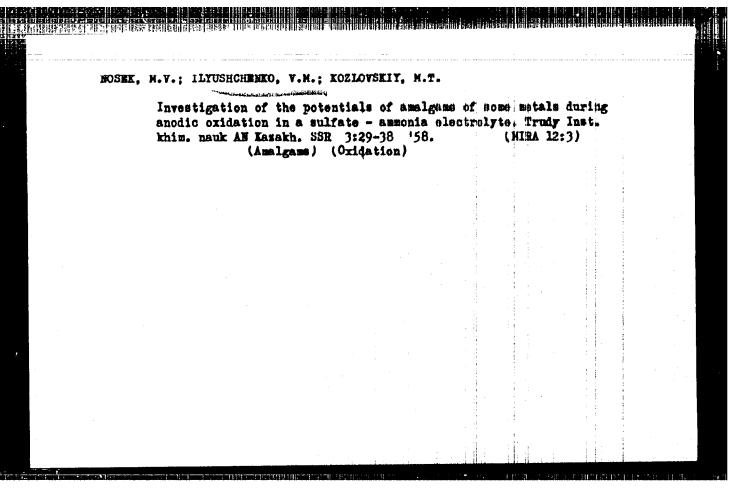
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KOZLOVSKIY, M.T.; BOSEK, M.V.; BUKHMAB, S.P.; ZABOTIN, P.I.; A ILYUSHCHENKO, V.M.

Water leaching of thallium from agglomeration dust at the Chemkent lead smelting and refining works. Trudy Inst. khim. nauk AN Kasakh. SSR 3:5-14 58. (MIRA 12:3) (Thallium-Metallurgy)







KOZLOVSKIY, M.T.; ZABOTIN, P.I.; LLIUSHCHREKO, V.M.; EKKHMAN, S.P.;

HOSEK, M.V.; SERGITENIO, V.Ya.; MALKIN, Ya.Z.

Using the amalgamation method for the recevery of thallium from dusts of the Chimkent Lead Refinery. TSvet.met. 31 no.1:30-41

Ja '58.

1.Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN KarSSR i Chimkentskiy svintsovyy savod.

(Thallium) (Chimkent-Lead ores)

VOROB	YEVA, G.F	.; ILYUS	HCHENKO,	V.M.								
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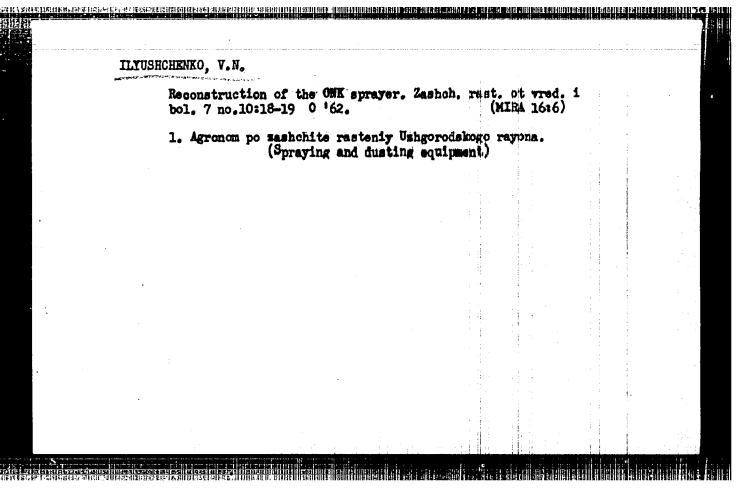
KIR'YAKOV, Gleb Zakharovich; POHOMAREV, V.D., akademik, retsenzent;
SONGHA, O.A., doktor khim. nauk, retsenzent; KAMMOV,
B.N., doktor khim. nauk, retsenzent; KUSHNIKOV, Yu.A.,
kand. khim. nauk, retsenzent; ILYUSHCHIMAO, MA.A., Kand.
khim. nauk, retsenzent; KOZIN, T.T., kand. khim. nauk,
otv. red.; IVANOVA, E.I., red.

[Electrode processes in sulfuric acid solutions of minc]
Elektrodnye protessey v sernokislykh rastvorakh tsinka.
Alme-Ata, Nauka, 1964. 186 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Kaz.SSR (for Ponomarev).

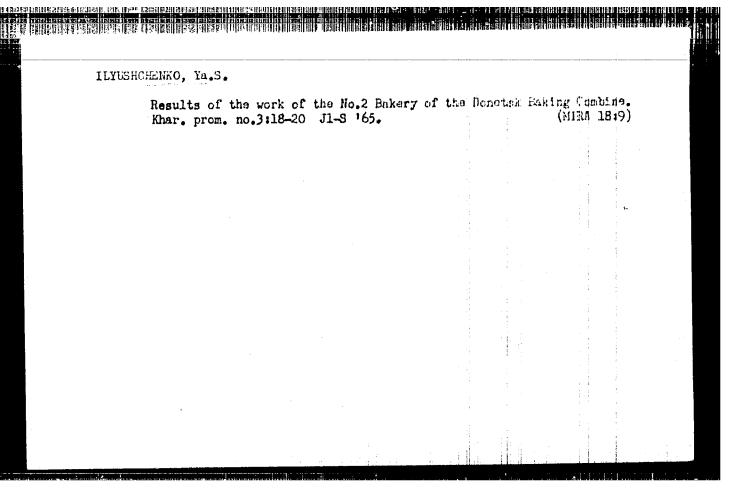
Effect of alkali metal weldments on the porosity of  cints welded under flux. Avtom. svar. 17 no.10:26-30 0 ch. (MIRA 18:1)  1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O.Patona AN UkrSSR.	PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.; ILYUSHENKO, V.M.					:	
(MIRA 18:1)	Effect of alkali metal weldmen	ts on the por	rositly o	foints	; ·		
1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O.Patona AN UkrSSR.	worded under 11uns Av coms over	L/ HOSTORA	ט טע-ייט	(MIRA	18:1)		
	1. Institut elektrosvarki imen:	L Ye.O.Paton	a All Ukr	ssr.			

ILYUSHCHENKO, V.N.				
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	Funigation in railroad cars. Easteh. rast. of wrat. E boll. 9 no.6244 *64 (M.Ra 2707)
	1. Starshiy agronom Zakarpaiskogo funigutadonbago otnyada.

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SOV/137-58-11-23453

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 230 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kiselev, G. I., Ilyushchenkov, M. A.

TITLE: Physico-mechanical Properties of Low-carbon Steels (Fiziko-mekhani-

cheskiye svoystva malouglerodistykh staley)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. po fiz. tverdogo tela. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957,

pp 262-272

ABSTRACT: Mechanical properties (ak at temperatures ranging from +25 to

-70°C, σ<sub>b</sub>, δ. ψ, and H<sub>B</sub> before and after natural aging), electrical conductivity, and magnetic characteristics of three smeltings of low-carbon steel produced by the method of direct reduction in a special electrical furnace, were studied. The steel contained 0.038 -0.10% C, 0.17-0.34% Mn, traces to 0.08% Si, 0.01-0.018% P, and 0.031% S. The tests were carried out on specimens which had not been treated after hot rolling, specimens which had been annealed at various temperatures, and specimens which had been quenched and

at various temperatures, and specimens which had been quenched and tempered. It is established that mechanical properties of steels pro-

Card 1/2 duced by the method of direct reduction of iron from ore with fallows

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# SAVITSKIY, K.V.; ZAOREBENNIKOVA, M.P.; ILYUSHCHENKOV, M.A. Thermal stability at various friction conditions of cold hardening of surface layers of metal. Isv. vys. ucbeb. mev.; fim. ne.3: 155-157 '58. 1. Sibirskiy fimiko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tommkon gomuniversitete imeni V.V. Kuybysheva. (Steel--Hardening)

1LYUSHCHENKOV Mi. In

304/123-59-15-58959

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Mr 15, p 17 (USER)

AUTHORS:

Savitskiy, K.V., Ilyushchenkov M.A.

TITLE:

Investigations of the Temperature Resistance of the Hardened Surface Layers of Metals Undergoing Friction Stress at Various Normal Loads

PERIODICAL:

Uch. zap. Tomskiy un-t, 1958, Nr 32, pp 182 - 187

ABSTRACTS:

Tests were made with specimens of low-carbon steel and commercial dopper. The data obtained show that changes in the state of the outer layers of rubbing bodies are taking place on account of an increase of pressure (load). The existence of a close relation between the magnitude of residual deformation and hardness permits one to make a conclusion, on the basis of measurements of the microhardness, concerning the qualitative differences of stress deformation, resulting from a change in the friction conditions. It can be presumed that an incremse of pressure on the contact surface of rubbing bodies leads to a redistribution of deformations

Card 1/2

Investigations of the Temperature Resistance of the Hardened Surface Layers of Metals directed to the

directed to their higher temperature resistance. In this connection a preliminary treatment of the friction surfaces at as great loads as possible may serve as an additional technological factor of the hardening of the outer layers of rubbing

B.A.M.

Card 2/2

28 (5)
AUTHORS: Zagrebennikova, M. P., Ilyushchenkov, M. A., Sukharina, N. N.

TITLE: Arrangement for the Compression-testing of Materials at Negative Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 10, pp 1247 - 1248 (USSR)

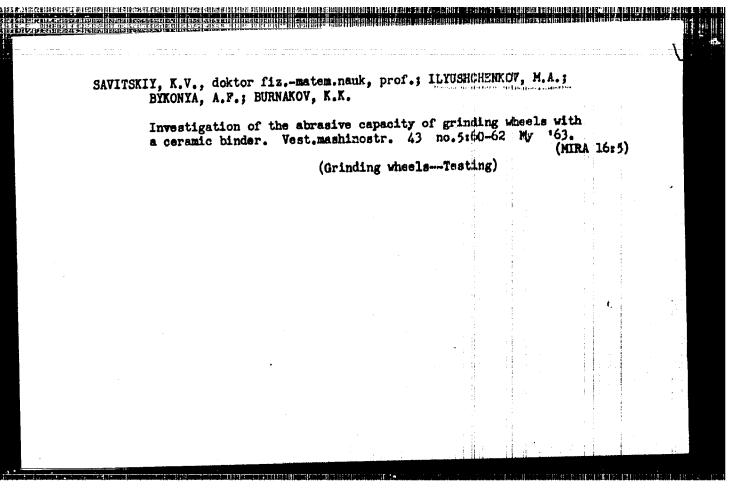
The devices at present used for the compression-testing of materials at low temperatures have several disadvantages: Thus, the coolant can be poured on to the sample only at room temperature or at its boiling point temperature (Refs 1-3), so that only certain coolants may be used (Refs 2,3); or there is no possibility of using thermocouples for measuring the temperature of the sample (Ref 4) etc. A device was constructed in which these disadvantages are eliminated (Figure). It has a container for the cooling fluid, which is in form of a case, which contains the sample and the pressure piston. The small table upon which the sample is placed, and the piston are made from heat-conducting steel of the type R18. The thermocouple used for measuring the temperature of the sample is inserted into the table from below.

Arrangement for the Compression-testing of Materials at Negative Temperatures

> As the sample does not come into contact with the coolant, it is possible to use liquid air enriched with paygen (as produced in devices of the type SK-05). It is possible to produce a stable temperature of down to -1000, and after a slight alteration of the device also down to -1800. There are 1 figure and

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel\*skiy institut (Siberian Physico-technical Scientific Research In-

Card 2/2

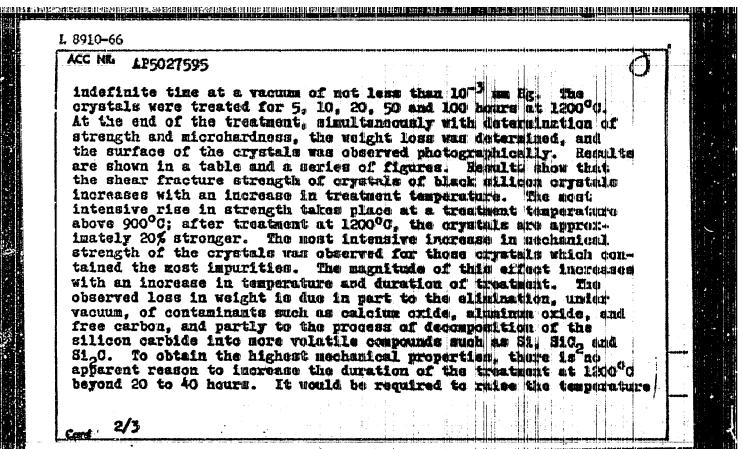


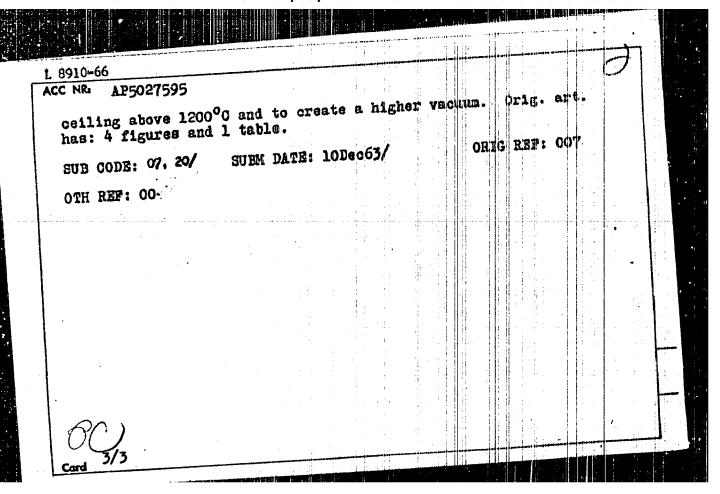
ILYUSHCHENKOV, M.A.; SAVITSKIY, K.V.; KASHCHEYEV, V.N.

Increasing the abrasive capacity of the corundum and carborundum grain by vacuum thermal treatment. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. 8 (MIRA 18:3) no.1:178-179 '65.

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni akudemika Kuznetsova.

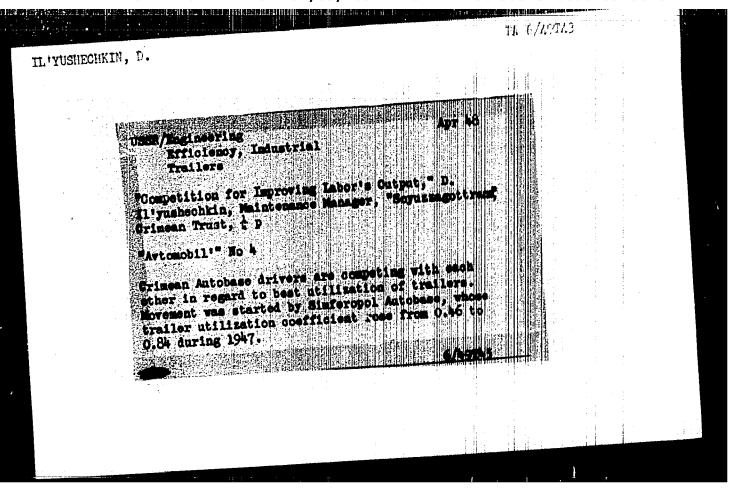
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ORG: Siberian Technico-Pl tekhnicheskiy institut)	voicel Institut	g (Sibirakiy	fiziko-	
TITLE: Vacuum heat treatmong compounds. 1. Silicon car	·blae ~ 1	27		cal.
TOPIC TAGS: heat treatment Crysfactor Ffry, Social Me	t, silicon carbi	de, crystal	property,	
ABSTRACT: The article era duration of vacuum anneal grade silicon carbide. O particle size of 1 and 2	ing fon the strer rystals of black was were prepared	igth properti : silicon car !- The shear	of technic	ke crl
strougth of the 2 mm part loading rate of 6 mm min. microhardness. The vacuu vacuum chamber which coul	icles was tested Orystals of bo n heat treatment	on a Taba p th sizes wer	tess at a tested for	

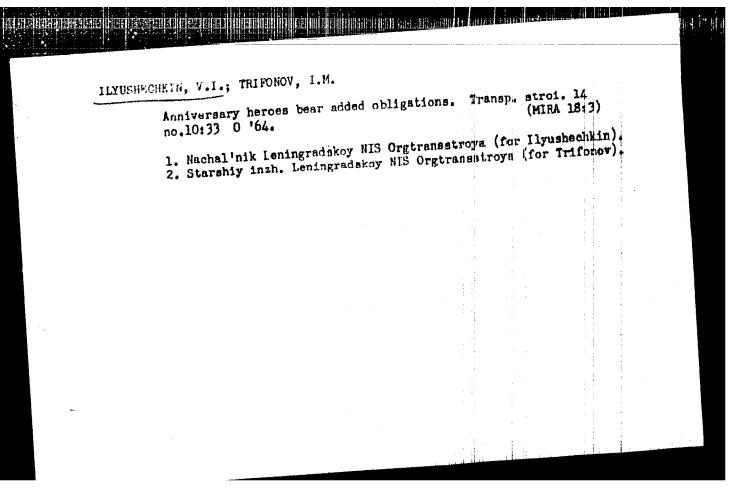


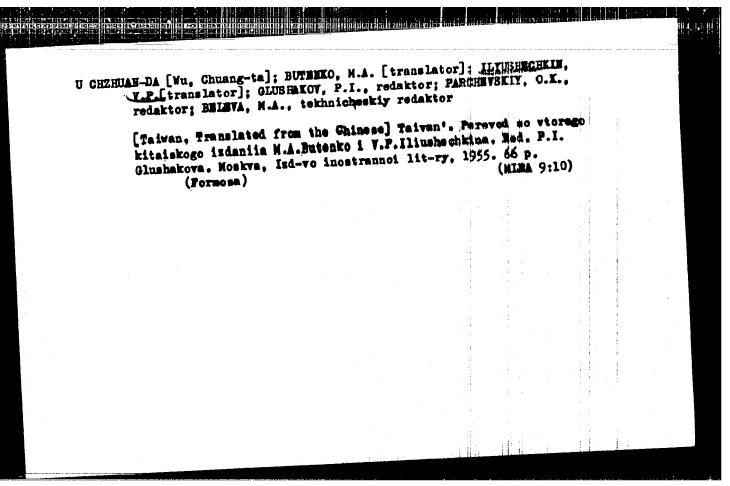


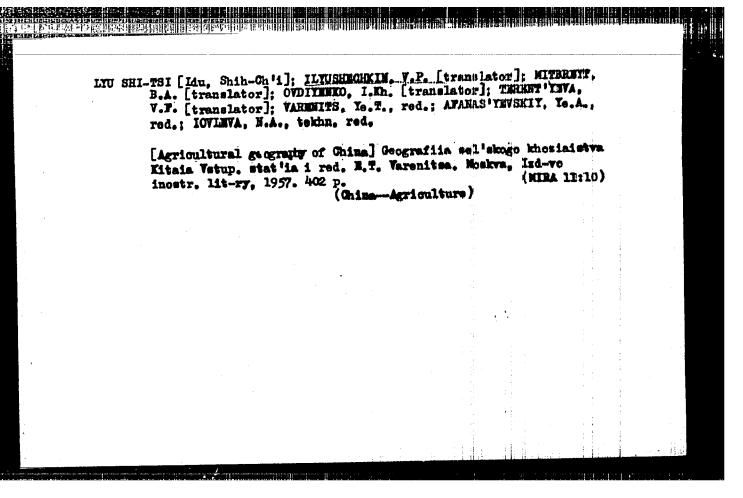
1 20609-66 EWT(m)/EMP(e) WH  SOURCE CODE: UE OL45/66/C00/001/0:53/0157	
AUTHOR: Savitskiy, K. V. (Doctor of physico-mathematical meterided; Professor);	
Dyushchenkov, M. A. (Senior research associated)  Figratova, L. V. (Engineer)  ORG: Siberian Institute of Engineering Physics (Sibirskii) Fiziko-tekhricmoskiy	
ORG: Siberian Institute of the institut)  TITLE: Vacuum firing of hard refractory compounds: Alum num incide  TITLE: Vacuum firing of hard refractory compounds: Alum num incide  TITLE: Vacuum firing of hard refractory compounds: Alum num incide	
SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 1, 1966, 153-157	
SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyenty of source firing, sapplitte firing, vacuum firing topic TAGS: aluminum oxide, aluminum oxide firing, sapplitte firing, vacuum firing on the properties of four grades of aluminum ABSTRACT: The effect of vacuum firing on the properties of four grades of aluminum been abstract:	
oxide, OKS1, Standard firing at 600-1200C was found to materially de all there investigated. Vacuum firing about a weight loss. The magnifitude of all the firing	1. 1. 1. 1.
effects depended on the purity of aluminum oxide, and at a glassest doubted the effects depended on the purity of aluminum oxide, and at a lamost doubted the effects depended on the purity electrocorundum, incrumined the algorithms to white	
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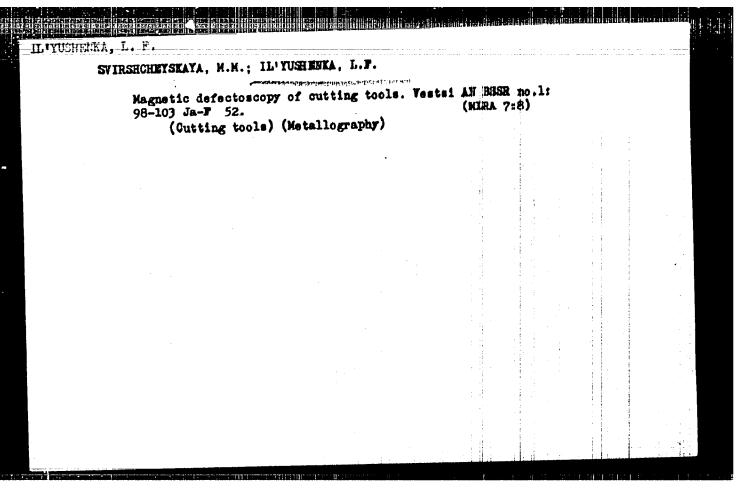








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"Study of Magnetic Fields of Scattering Produced by Defects of Cylindri:al. Form".

Sb. Nauch. Tr. Fiz. in-ta AN Bel SSR, No 1, pp 171-183, 1954

Measurements are made of the normal and tangential components of a magnetic field over the side of a steel rod magnetized along its length, in which cross-section apertures were drilled at various depths below the tested side. Empirical formulas are suggested for evaluation of the depth and size of the embedded defects by noting the distortion of the magnetic field over the finished product. (RZhFiz, No 10, 1955)

SO: Sum No 812, 6 Feb 1956

'Yosh ako, L. F.

30106 S/194/61/000/007/010/079 D201/D305

9.7140

AUTHORS: Il 'yushenko, L.F. and Sheleg, M.U.

TITLE:

Ferrite memory of the electronic computer of the

AS Belorussian SSR

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radicelektronika, no. 7, 1961, 15, abstract 7 B98 (V sb. Ferrity. Fiz. i fiz.-khim. svoystva, Minsk, AN BSSR, 1960, 645-652)

TEXT: The magnetic memory of the computer described utilizes the linear number selection method (method z). The forrite memory cores perform not only the function of memorizing binary information, but are used as impulse sampling and pulse registration forming circuits. The duration of one cycle is 8 microseconds. The memory control circuit consists of standard computer circuits (trigger, gate) and of the basic following circuits gate-producing read-out pulses, storage gate, amplifier for the read-out signal which excites the magnetic decoder, produces recording of information, amplification

X

Card 1/2

USSR/Physics - Magnetization

FD-2970

Card 1/1

Pub. 146 - 11/28

Author

: Drokin, A. I.; Il'yushenko, V. L.

Title

Influence of the method of demagnetization of specimer upon the temperature dependence of magnetizability of nickel in weak

fields

Periodical

: Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz., 29, September 1955, 339-344

Abstract

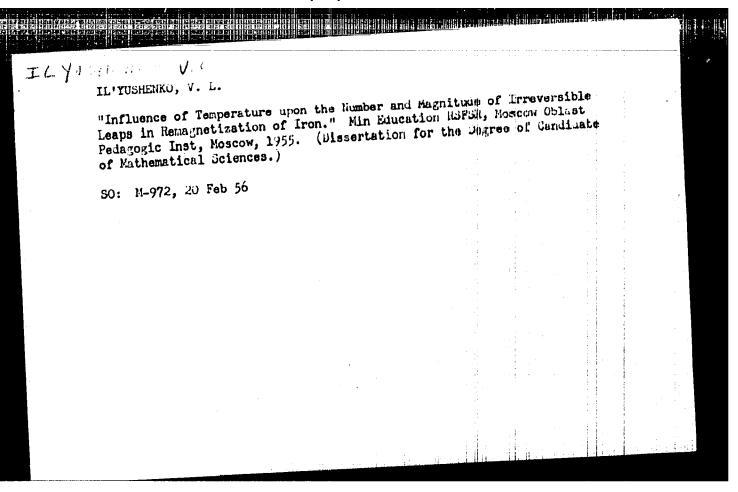
The authors investigate by two different methods the influence of the procedure of demagnetization of a specimen upon the temperature behavior of the intensity of magnetization of nickel in weak magnetic fields. He concludes that demagnetization by an alternating current decreasing uniformly to zero creates a definate texture of antiparallel oriented spin moments which causes a difference in the temperature behavior of nickel's intensity of magnetization, such a texture ensuring preeminently longitudinal inversion occurring in weaker fields than transverse inversion does. Ten references: e.g. V. F. Ivlev, Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz., 16,664, 1952.

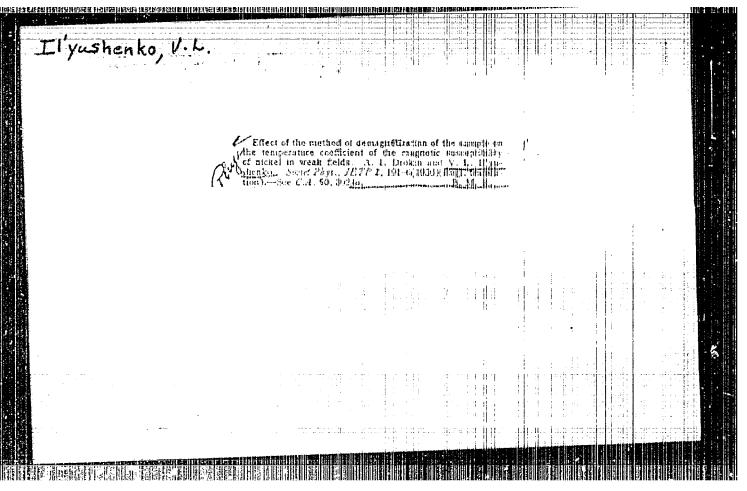
Institution

: Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogic Institute

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

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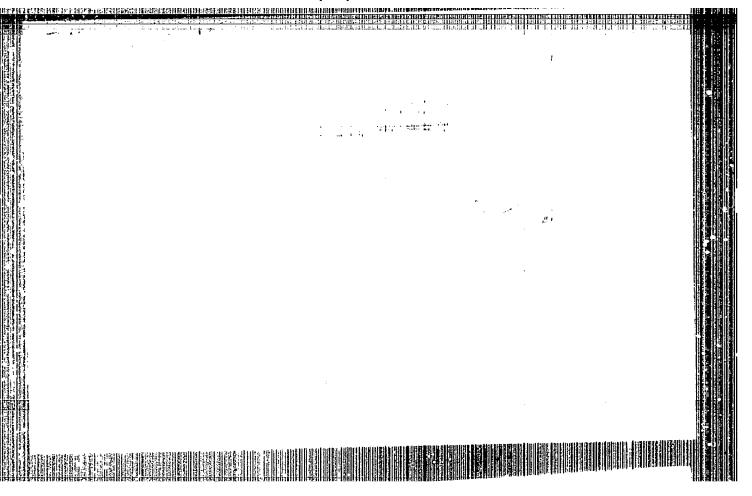




ILYUSHERKO, V. L., IVLEV, V. F., ASEYEVA, L. S., and LIPETH, A. E. (Roasneyarsk)

"The Study of Irreversible jumps of Magnetic Reversal in Ferromagnetic Substances," paper presented at the International Conference on Physics of Magnetic Phenomens, Sverdlovsk, MSSR, 23-31 May 1956.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618520020-7"



IL YUSHENKO V. L.

AUTHORS:

48-9-20/26 Ivlev, V. F., Il'yushenko, V. L., Aseyeva, L. I.

TITLE:

An Investigation of the Irreversible Bounds of Magnetization in Ferromagnetica (Issledovaniye neobratimykh skachkov perenage

nichivaniya v ferromagnetikakh).

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 9,

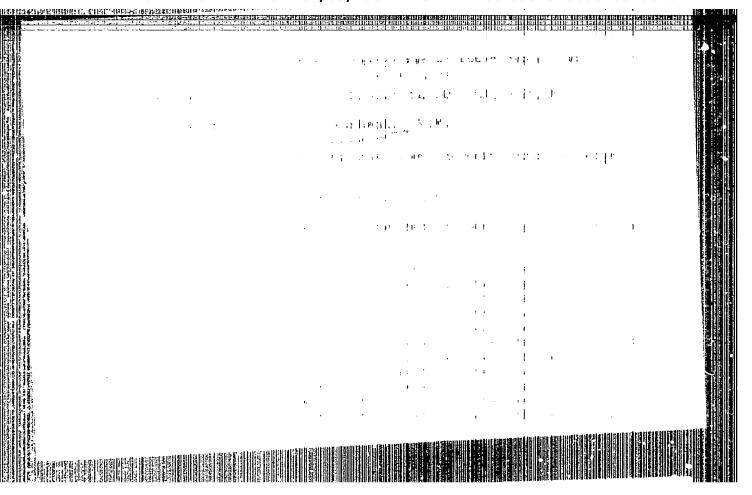
pp. 1250-1254 (USSR.).

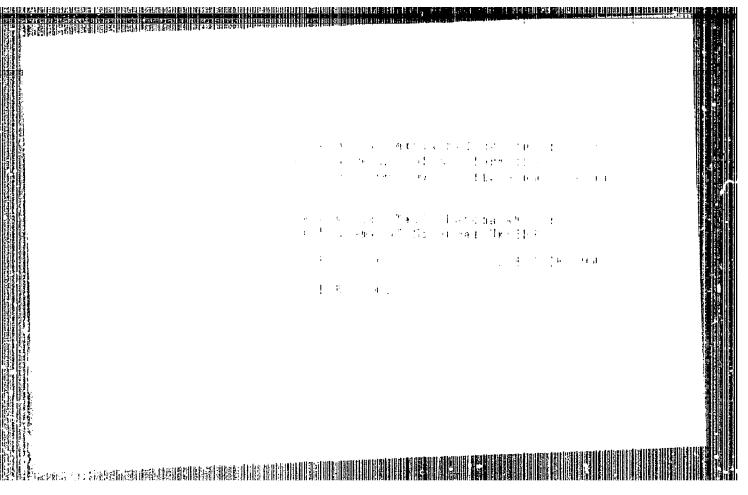
ABSTRACT:

The purpose of the present paper was 1) to investigate the problem, wether the law established by one of the authors, saying that the number of bounds and their magnitude is decreasing according to an exponential law at a temperature rise, holds for ferromagnetica in general or only for nickel. 2) to perform an experimental investigation of the dependence of the number and of the magnitude of the bounds on the crystallographic ordering and its temperature dependence. It is shown, that the number of magnetic reversal bounds is essentially dependent upon the crystallographic direction, which means, that there exists a considerable anisotropy of the number of bounds. The minimu and maxima of the number of bounds of all dimensions correspond to the identical crystallographic direction. It is shown, that in the case of a monocrystal sample of silicious iron the number of bounds is essentially de-

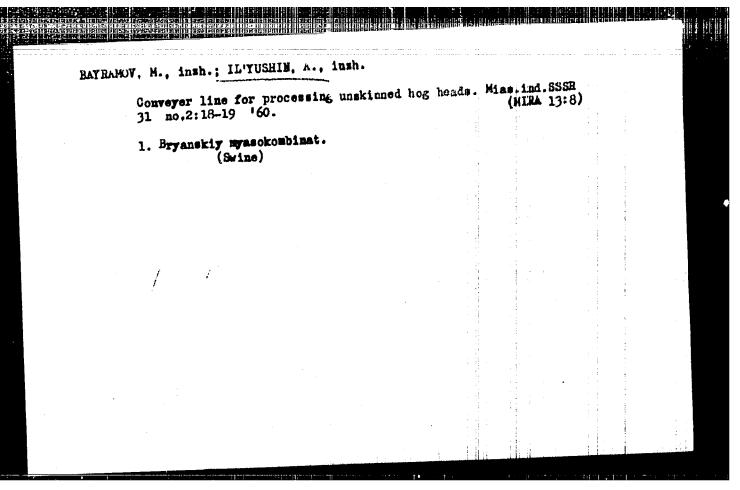
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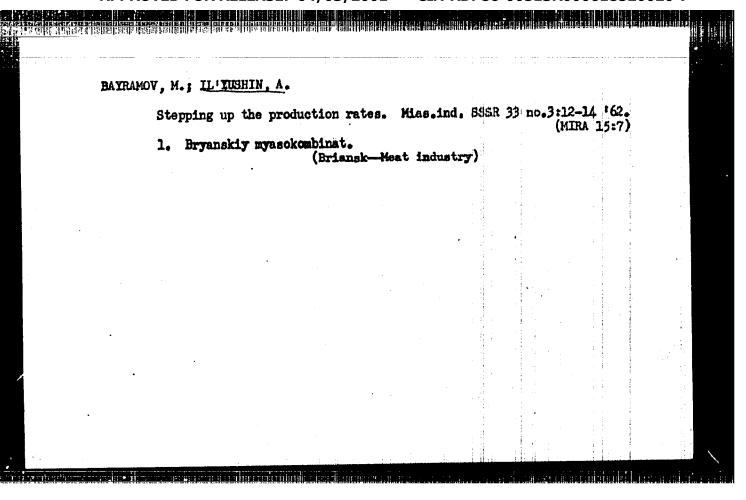




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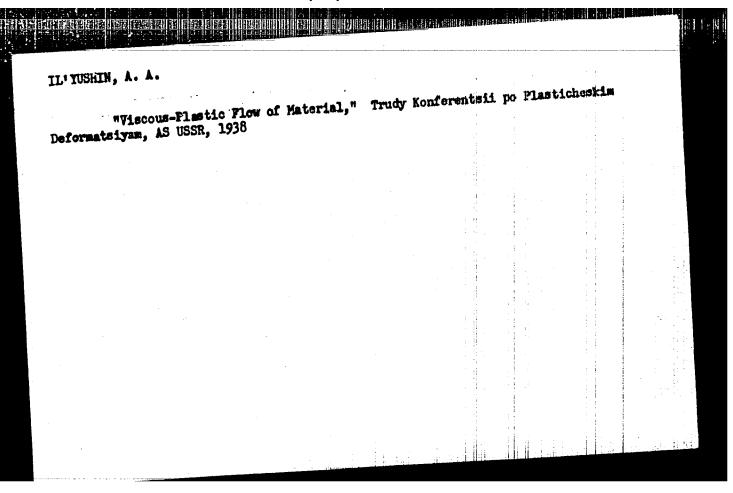


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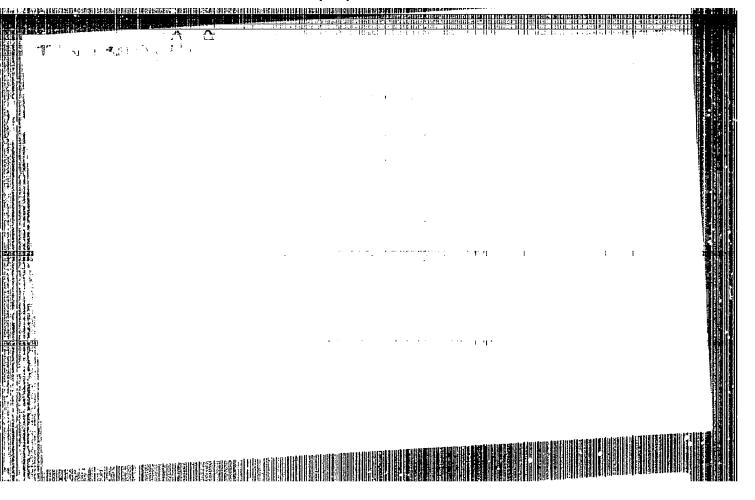


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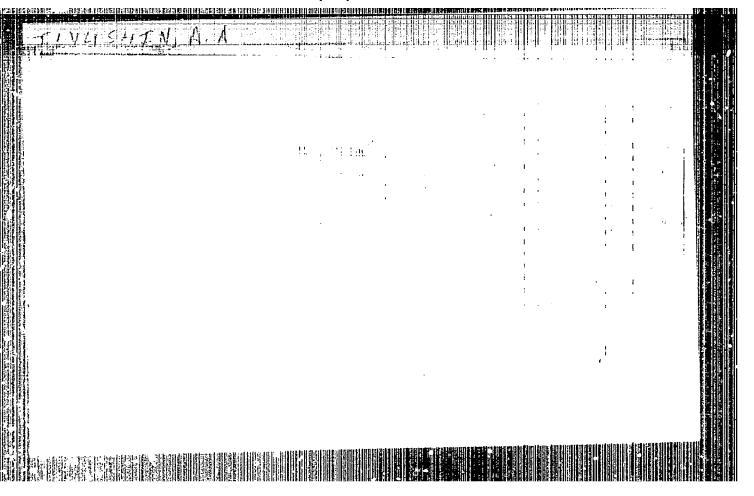
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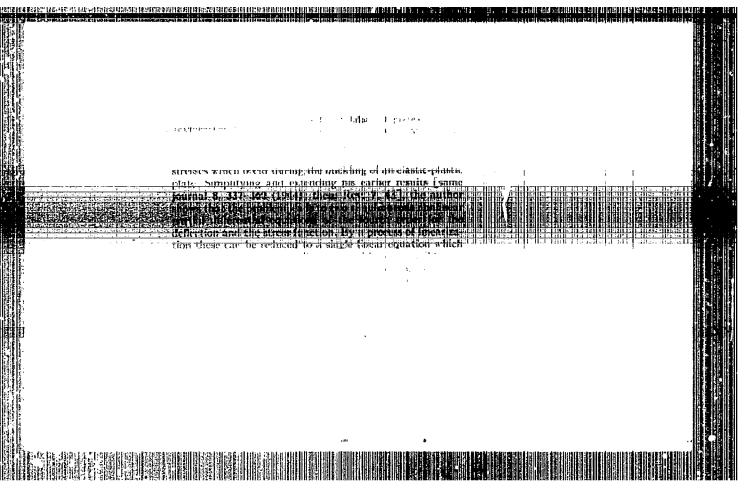
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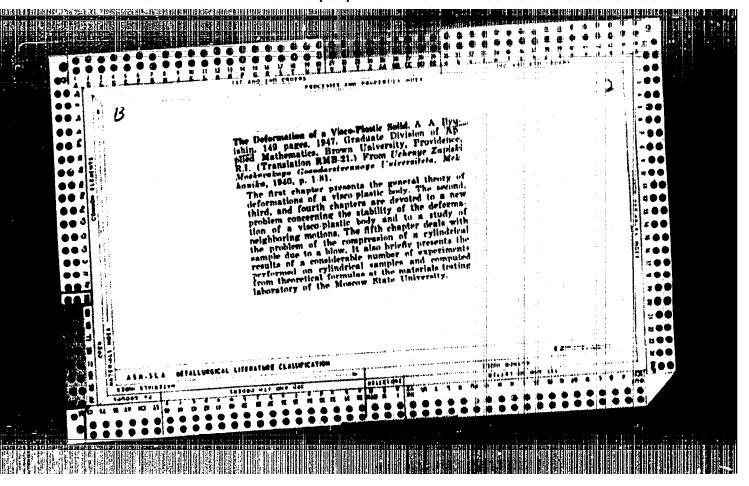
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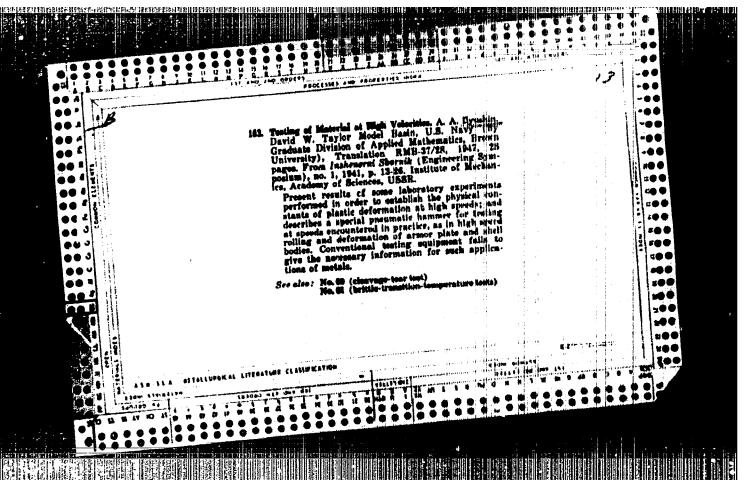




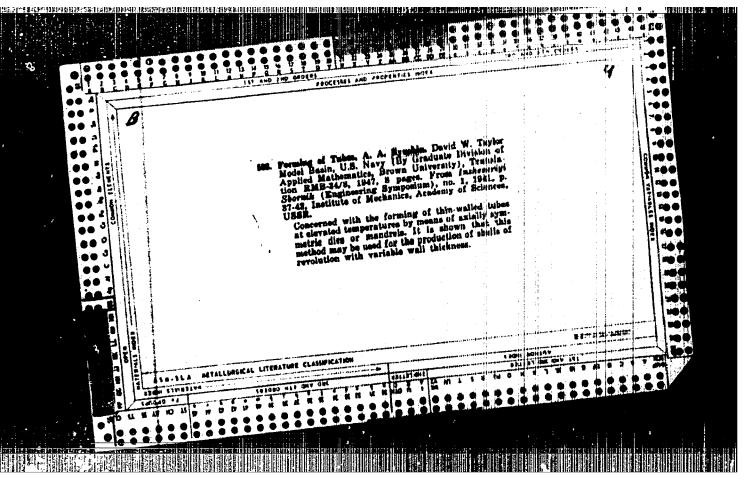
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